

# Innlevering 2

TMA410S

våren 2022

1)  $f(x, y) = x^2 - 7y^2 + y^4$

a) Kritiske punkter der  $\nabla f(x, y) = (0, 0)$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -14y + 4y^3 \rightarrow y(-14 + 4y^2) = 0 \text{ for } y=0$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 0 \text{ når } x=0$$

$$-14 + 4y^2 = 0$$

$$4y^2 = 14 \rightarrow y^2 = \frac{14}{4}$$

$$y = \pm \frac{\sqrt{14}}{2}$$

$$(0, \frac{\sqrt{14}}{2}), (0, -\frac{\sqrt{14}}{2}), \text{ og } (0, 0)$$

er kandidater for kritiske punkter.

Bruker andredifferensiertesten:

$$\frac{\partial f^2}{\partial x^2} = 2 \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -14 + 12y^2 \quad \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 0$$

$\Delta = 2(-14 + 12y^2)$  Sett inn verdier av punktene

$$(0, 0) : 2(-14) = -28$$

$$(0, \pm \frac{\sqrt{14}}{2}) : 2(-14 + 12(\pm \frac{\sqrt{14}}{2})^2) = 56$$

Siden  $\Delta > 0$  for  $(0, \frac{\sqrt{14}}{2})$  og  $(0, -\frac{\sqrt{14}}{2})$  er de enten lokale maxima eller minima.

Siden  $\Delta < 0$  for  $(0, 0)$ , er det et sadelpunkt.

Må sjekke om punktene er max eller min:

Er  $\frac{\partial f^2}{\partial x^2} < 0$ ?  $\frac{\partial f^2}{\partial x^2} = 2$ , så begge punktene

er lokale minima.

b) Største og minste verdi for  $f$  på  $4x^2 + y^2 \leq 8$ :

Lagrange:

$$L(x, y, \lambda) = f(x, y) + \lambda g(x, y) \text{ hvor } g(x, y) = 4x^2 + y^2 - 8$$
$$\text{sett } x=0$$
$$= x^2 - 7y^2 + y^4 + 4\lambda x^2 + \lambda y^2 - 8\lambda$$

$$\frac{\partial L}{\partial x} = 2x + 8\lambda x \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial y} = -14y + 4y^3 + 2\lambda y \quad \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = 4x^2 + y^2 - 8$$

Leser for  $\lambda$ :

$$2x + 8\lambda x = 0$$

Enten er  $x=0$  eller

$$2x(1 + 4\lambda) = 0$$

$$1 + 4\lambda = 0$$

$$\lambda = -\frac{1}{4}$$

Setter inn  $x=0$ :

$$4(0^2) + y^2 - 8 = 0$$

$$+ y^2 - 8 = 0$$

$$y^2 = 8$$

$$y = \pm \sqrt{8}$$

$$(0, \sqrt{8}) \text{ og } (0, -\sqrt{8})$$

$x$  og  $y$  kan ikke være null samtidig.

$$(0, +\sqrt{\frac{29}{8}}) \text{ og } (0, -\sqrt{\frac{29}{8}})$$

Setter inn  $+ \sqrt{\frac{29}{8}}$ :

$$4x^2 + y^2 - 8 = 0$$

for at  $x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{29}{8}}$

$$(\pm \sqrt{\frac{29}{8}}, \pm \sqrt{\frac{15}{8}})$$

Setter inn  $\lambda = -\frac{1}{4}$ :

$$-14y + 4y^3 + 2(-\frac{1}{4})y = 0$$

$$-14y + 4y^3 - \frac{1}{2}y = 0$$

$$y(-14 + 4y^2 - \frac{1}{2}) = 0$$

$$y = 0$$

$$-14 + 4y^2 - \frac{1}{2} = 0$$

$$4y^2 = 14.5$$

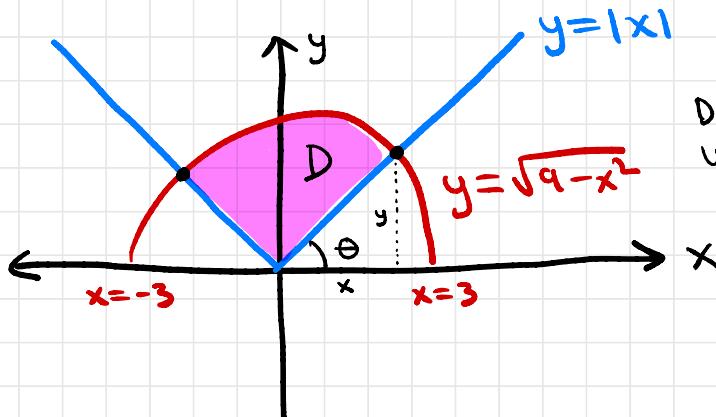
$$y = +\sqrt{\frac{29}{8}}$$

Største verdi: 8

minste verdi:  $-\frac{713}{64}$

2

D er avgrenset av  $|x| = y$  og  $y = \sqrt{9 - x^2}$



D er mørkert i  
vika.

$$\text{Skyæringspunkter} \rightarrow \sqrt{9 - x^2} = x \quad 2x^2 = 9 \rightarrow x^2 = \frac{9}{2} \quad x = \pm \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

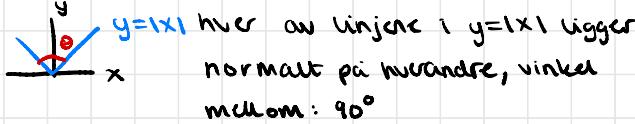
$$9 - x^2 = x^2 \quad x = \pm \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\hookrightarrow \left(-\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}\right) \text{ og } \left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$$

$$dx dy = r dr d\theta$$

$$\theta = \arctan \frac{x}{y} = \frac{\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}\right)}{\left(\frac{3}{\sqrt{2}}\right)} = \frac{\pi}{4}$$

Setter opp dobbeltintegral: avstanden fra det ene skyæringspunktet til det andre når man følger kurven til halvsirkelen blir  $\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}$  fordi



tar derfor  $\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ , dette blir det ytterste integralets grenser:

$\frac{3\pi}{4}$

$$\int_{\pi/4}^{\frac{3\pi}{4}} \int$$

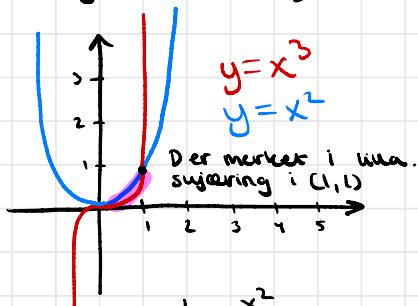
$$\int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} \left( \int_0^r r dr \right) d\theta$$

$\left[ \frac{1}{2} r^2 \right]_{r=0}^{r=3} = \frac{9}{2}$

$$\int_{\pi/4}^{3\pi/4} \frac{9}{2} d\theta = \left[ \frac{9}{2} \theta \right]_{\theta=\pi/4}^{\theta=3\pi/4} = \frac{9}{2} \left( \frac{3\pi}{4} - \frac{\pi}{4} \right) = \frac{9}{2} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$$

$= \frac{9\pi}{4}$

3) D er avgrenset av  $y=x^2$  og  $y=x^3$



Finn  $\iint_D (x^2 - 2y) dA$  ved å  
skrive det som et iterert  
integral.

$$\int_0^1 \left( \int_{x^3}^{x^2} (x^2 - 2y) dy \right) dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \left[ x^2 y - y^2 \right]_{y=x^3}^{y=x^2}$$

$$= \int_0^1 (x^2(x^2) - (x^2)^2) - (x^2 \cdot x^3 - (x^3)^2)$$

$$\int_0^1 x^4 - x^4 - (x^5 - x^6) dx$$

$$\int_0^1 -x^5 + x^6 dx = \left[ -\frac{1}{6}x^6 + \frac{1}{7}x^7 \right]_0^1 = -\frac{1}{6} + \frac{1}{7}$$

$= -\frac{1}{42}$

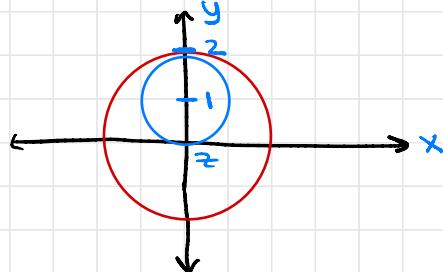
$$4) \quad x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 4 \quad (\text{kuleflate})$$

$$x^2 + (y-1)^2 = 1 \quad (\text{sylinder})$$

Sett ovenfra:

uttrykker  $z$  fra kula:

$$\begin{aligned} z^2 &= 4 - x^2 - y^2 \\ z &= \sqrt{4 - x^2 - y^2} \end{aligned}$$



Setter inn polarkoordinater

$$z = \sqrt{u - (r^2 \cos^2 \theta) - (r^2 \sin^2 \theta)}$$

$$u = r^2$$

$$z = \sqrt{4 - r^2}, \text{ så integrationsgrenser for } dz: 0 \rightarrow \sqrt{4 - r^2}$$

omgjør sylinder til polarkoordinater:

$$r^2 \cos^2 \theta + (r \sin \theta - 1)^2 = 1$$

$$\underbrace{r^2 \cos^2 \theta + r^2 \sin^2 \theta}_{r^2} + \underbrace{(r \sin \theta - 1)^2}_{2r \sin \theta - 1} = 1 \quad | -1$$

$$r^2 - 2r \sin \theta = 0$$

$$r^2 = 2r \sin \theta$$

$$r = 0 \text{ eller } r = 2 \sin \theta$$

$$\text{integrationsgrensene for } dr = \int_0^{2 \sin \theta}$$

bruser  $r=2$  og  $r=2 \sin \theta$

$$2 \sin \theta = 2$$

$$\sin \theta = 1$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2}, \text{ integrationsgrensene for } d\theta: 0 \text{ og } \frac{\pi}{2}$$

Det endelige integratet:

$$4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^2 \int_0^{\sqrt{4-r^2}} r \, dz \, dr \, d\theta$$

$$4 \int_0^{\pi/2} \int_0^{2\sin\theta} \int_0^{\sqrt{4-r^2}} r \, dz \, dr \, d\theta$$

$\int_0^{\sqrt{4-r^2}}$

$$= \int_0^{2\sin\theta} [r z]_0^{\sqrt{4-r^2}} = \int_0^{2\sin\theta} r \sqrt{4-r^2} \, dr = -\frac{1}{2} \int_0^{2\sin\theta} \sqrt{u} \, du$$

$$u = 4 - r^2 \\ du = -2r$$

$$\left( -\frac{1}{2} u^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) \Big|_0^{2\sin\theta} = \left( -\frac{1}{3} (4 - 4 \sin^2 \theta)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)$$

$$\left( -\frac{1}{3} (4 - 4 \sin^2 \theta)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right) = \left( -\frac{1}{3} (4 \cos^2 \theta)^{\frac{3}{2}} \right)$$

$$V = -\frac{4}{3} \cdot \int_0^{\pi/2} (4 \cos^2 \theta)^{\frac{3}{2}} - (4)^{\frac{3}{2}} \, d\theta = -\frac{4}{3} \cdot \int_0^{\pi/2} 8 \cos^3 \theta - 8 \, d\theta$$

$$= -\frac{32}{3} \int_0^{\pi/2} \cos^3 \theta - 1 \, d\theta \quad \text{dette blir bare } \frac{\pi}{2}$$

tur  $\int \cos^3 \theta$  først:

$$= \int \cos(\theta)(1 - \sin^2(\theta)) \, d\theta$$

$$u = \sin \theta$$

$$du = \cos \theta$$

$$= \int 1 - u^2 \, du$$

$$= u - \frac{u^3}{3} \Big|_0^1 \quad \begin{matrix} 1 \text{ og } 0 \text{ fordi nye} \\ \text{integrationsgrenser} \end{matrix}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{2}{3}$$

fullständig integral:  $-\frac{32}{3} \left( \frac{2}{3} - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = \frac{32\pi}{6} - \frac{64}{9} \approx 9.64404$

